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method should be replaced by the modern scientific method of procedure through "a permanent technical bureau of tariff research, to collect, analyze, and report industrial and commercial data, domestic and foreign, for the use and guidance of Congress and the executive departments" (p. 58).

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*Social Wrongs and State Responsibilities.* By WILLIAM JANDUS. Cleveland: Horace Carr, 1913. 12mo, pp. vi+143. \$1.50.

In this little volume the author has attempted to set aside the generally accepted current economic theories and in their stead to place the "law of solvent functions and the economic equation." By the law of solvent functions is meant "the supersolvency of commercial values and that such a law depends upon the liquefaction of an asset comprehensive enough to hold the values of commerce supersolvent"—presumably the state ownership of land. His economic equation is  $P = \frac{E}{R}$ . That is, one unit of productive potential  $E$ , exerted upon one unit of resistance  $R$ , will yield one unit of product  $P$ . He states that "the economic equation is exactly paralleled by Ohm's law of electricity."

The world is insolvent and out of its insolvency arises capital, credit, and interest. The capitalistic class is the predatory class, the parasites of society. Actual insolvency is prevented by the creation of credit which redounds to the benefit of the capitalistic class. Without this credit, created by the capitalists for their own special benefit, society would immediately become bankrupt.

While many unquestioned social evils are pointed out by the author, his analysis of the causes of these social evils is as far from convincing as his method of solution would be impracticable and inadequate.

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*Economic Determinism.* By LIDA PARCE. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co., 1913. 12mo, pp. 155. \$1.00.

It is rather difficult to describe the subject-matter of this little book. In a sense it embraces within its covers three distinct studies: a brief history of the nations of the world from the economic standpoint, a review of woman's position in society throughout history, and a defense of economic determinism.

At the best, 145 short pages of large print is too small a space for the task. As it is, the book is naïve, dilettante chatter on the above-mentioned subjects. Its only justification should be sought in the possible help to beginners in history in the way of reacting against elementary official histories which confine themselves to wars and lives of rulers. But even in this respect the book can hardly be recommended. It is so general and vague, imparts so little definite information, the facts are so mixed up with the writer's own loose interpretations, it is written in such a partisan spirit, that the few hours one has to spend